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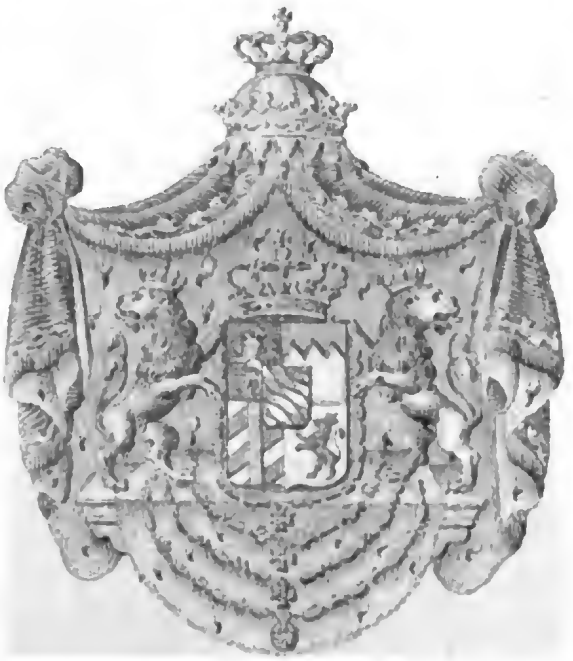

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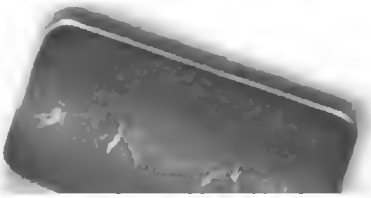

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ICON HEPATIS FOETUS

OCTIMESTRIS, QUAM,
IMPLETIS

VASCULIS ARTERIOSIS,

NATURALI COLORE EXPRESSAM

EDIDIT

J. BLEULAND

Medicus Gaudanus, Societati Literatæ Rheno-Trajectinæ Provinciali, & Physico-Medicæ Haganæ adscriptus.

TRAJECTI AD RHENUM,
APUD B. WILD, & J. ALTHEER.
MDCCLXXXIX.

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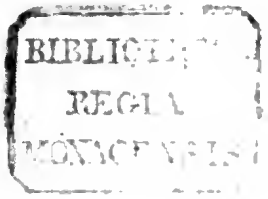
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J. BLEULAND;

DE

VASIS ARTERIOSIS

PER SUPERFICIEM

HEPATIS FOETUS

OCTIMESTRIS DECURRENTIBUS.

Ex nonnullis amoenitatum Physiologicarum speciminibus, quæ cum orbe erudito communicare decrevi, primum hoc tempore prodeat icon hepatis foetus fere octimestris.

Exhibuit quidem, qui vasa colorato liquore implendi arte olim excellebat, dexterrimus Ruyschius delineationem partis membranæ hepatis dorsum investientis, a viscere hoc detractæ, & in planum ligneum aciculis expansæ, in qua lymphæ ductuum myriades per duplicaturam hujus membranæ decurrunt, & arteriolæ, ex arteria hepatica oriundæ, serpentino ductu reptant, cum ligamento umbilicali pariter liquore coloratis vasis scatente (*a*); aliamque portionem

(*a*) Vid. Responsionem in Epistolam anatomicam problematicam de Vasis Periostei, Anicnemii ossis tibiæ et patellæ, & de viis bilis ad vesiculam felleam, ad Expertissimum Gerardum Frentz.

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nem ejusdem membranæ, eadem ratione injectis pulchrius vasis ornatam, atque similiter expansam (*a*). Præ aliis, qui huic rei operam dederunt, nominandus omnino videtur BIANCHI, qui in optimo libro, hepatis historiam accuratissimam continente, varias hujus visceris tabulas exhibuit. Neque omittendus immortalis HALLERUS, qui, licet icon hepatis infantis, quam elementis Physiologiæ adjecit, non admodum fuerit elegans, (*b*), tamen præstantissimis iconibus & descriptione notitiam de decursu arteriarum, quæ per viscera abdominalia distribuuntur nobis reliquit, & sic arteriam hepaticam optime quoque descripsit (*c*).

Deerat autem adhuc encheiresis, qua decursus hujus arteriæ satis facile per totam hujus visceris substantiam ostenderetur, ut sic pateret, quod respectu venarum non adeo largum ad interiora hujus visceris habeat decursum.

Vasa naturali Colore implendi artem exercentibus omnino quidem patuit, non adeo magnam quantitatem cerci liquoris accipere posse arteriam hepaticam, quam venam portarum; hæc enim ex venis mesenterii omnibus in tres principales ramos confluit, hi tandem in unum coeunt, qui portas hepatis ingressus arterioſa iterum ramificatione per internam hepatis structuram sese dispergit, unde fit, quod totum hoc viscus, quod omnium abdominalium longe maximum est

sua

(*a*) Vid. L. C. Thesaurum. Anat. decimum.
(*b*) Vid. Elem. Physiol. Tom. 6. Tab. 3.
(*c*) Vid. fascicul. Arteriarum tertium.

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ſua mole, in naturali ſtatu inſtar venoſi ſanguinis ruberrimo colore turget: dum arteria hepatica ſecretionis officium, quod in aliis partibus arteriis ipſis omnino mandatum eſt, venæ huic tradit, & ejus munus tantummodo in nutriendis membranis, aliisque ſubtilioribus hepatis ſubſtantiæ partibus conſiſtere videtur.

Si jam diverſa hepatis vaſorum genera, diverſis coloribus diſtincta, caute in lucem proferre conamur, neceſſe eſt, ut maceratio accedat, ſine qua non facile a ſe invicem discernuntur, cum præterea per macerationem ſubtiliſſima vascula citius deſtruantur, & ſic eo tempore, quo cetera a ſordibus purgari debent nequaquam poſſint in conſpectum duci.

Hanc itaque mihi encheireſin ſelegi, qua purgato prius ab omni venoſo ſanguine hepate, accurata repletione arterioſa vaſcula ſola in conſpectum proferrentur, non ſolum in aliqua membranæ ejus parte, ſed per omnem viſceris ambitum decurrentia.

Primo hoc tentavi in hepate ex adulti hominis cadavere deſumto, & licet ſatis fauſte procederet experimentum, binæ tamen in hac operatione manſerunt difficultates. Prima erat, quod difficulter vel nequaquam omnis ſanguis venoſus tam pure potuerit elui, ut impletæ arteriolæ minores ſatis clare diſtingui poſſent, nam licet triduum, & ultra lavando impendiſſem, remanſit color alte carneus, a quo color immiſſi liquoris non facile poterat diſcerni: deinde difficile quoque erat viscus tantæ molis in liquore ſpirituoſo ſervare, ejusque accuratam delineationem tabulis exhibere.

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Erat autem eo tempore ad manus cadaver fœtus abortivi, quem octavo graviditatis menſe mortuum enixa erat mater, cujus hepar itaque in hanc finem ſelegi, quod postquam calida aqua ab omni venoſo ſanguine purgaveram, rubram materiem in arteriæ hepaticæ ramulum ita immiſi, ut feliciſſime per tenuiſſimos ſurculos dispergeretur, & membrana extima hujus viſceris æque a concava, ac a convexa parte, & in ligamentis pulcherrime ramificationes ſuas arterioſas monſtraret.

Est hæc membrana non niſi continuatio peritonei, ejusdem plane naturæ ſatis firmæ, glabra undique, ab exteriore parte rorem continuo ex ſubtiliſſimis ſuis arteriis effundens, unde madidum ſemper hepar, qui ros, iterum a venis lymphaticis, magno quoque numero per hanc membranam reptantibus abſorbetur; ab interiore parte per ejusdem naturæ vascula, celluloſa tela circumvoluta, internæ hepatis ſubſtantiæ adfixa est, in hanc celluloſam arteriæ roriferæ itidem humorem tenuiſſimum effundunt poſt brevem ſtagnationem a venis lymphaticis quoque abſorbendam, per quam etiam glandulæ minores in ſtatu naturali ſunt diſtributæ, harum natura antea quidem in dubium vocata est, ſed re vera mihi in male adfecto cadavere apparuerunt, induratas enim et mole ita auctas in adulti hepate vidi, ut ſingulæ nucis juglandis magnitudinem haberent, & pondus totius hepatis ſeptem libras ſuperaret, dum ceterum nulla abceſſus aut alterius vitii eſſent ſigna; ſed in ſano corpore, niſi ex profeſſo quærantur, difficulter & vix ſeſe manifeſtant, & in juniore hoc ſubjecto plane nullæ conſpiciuntur.

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Arteriæ oriuntur ex variis arteriarum ramis, qui a præcipuo eorum decurſu ad alia viscera nomen ab iis accipiunt: accipit enim hepar trunculos a cœliaca, quos egregie exhibuit HALLERUS (*a*), a diaphragmatica (*b*), a duodenali cœliacæ ramo, a lienali, a pancreatica, omnibusque fere circumjacentibus, quarum anaſtomoſes a variis auctoribus quidem deſcribuntur, ſed niſi ipſi aut cadavera, aut accuratiſſimas eorum icones intueamur, vix, uti decet, poſſunt intelligi, qua in re nullas nominare licet præ illis, quas in citatis jam iconum arteriarum faſciculo tertio ſexto & octavo immortalis HALLERUS exhibuit.

Postquam ex rete illo anaſtomoſium ad hepar acceſſerunt arteriæ, per ligamenta ejus primum ſeſe dispergunt in ſubtiliores ramos, decrescentes volumine prout propius accedunt, donec minimi facti, inſtar arbusculorum, per ſuperficiem hepatis angulis plerisque acutis, paucis rectis, ſenſim oculi aciem fugientes, evanescunt; quæ ratio, quod ex elegantiſſimo ſpecimine non omnes potuerunt delineari.

Ex hoc autem ſpecimine minime patet, arteriolas minores ubique comites habere venas, ut in inteſtinorum membranis (*c*), ſed ſolæ per totam ſuperficiem apparent, neque Ruyſchius venas exhibuit in ſuis iconibus, neque aliquam earum injecit mentionem (*d*); unde vero ſimillimum est, ſuperfluum ab ex-

(*a*) Vid. fascicul. arteriarum tertium.
(*b*) Vid. L. c. tab. cœliac. primam.
(*c*) Vid. B. S. ALBINUM diſſert. de arteriis & venis intestinorum.
(*d*) Vid. L. C. Tab. cit.

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exhalatione atque nutritione hujus membranæ ſanguinem venis relinqui, quæ per intimam hepatis ſubſtantiam ſunt diſperſæ, & dein incrementa capientes in venam cavam ſeſe exonerant.

Plura his addere poſſem, ſed hæc ſufficiant; conſulantur porro, qui in explicanda hujus visceris intima fabrica atque functione deſudarunt, Viri Clariſſimi RUYSCHIUS, BIANCHI, HALLERUS, aliique.

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EXPLICATIO ICONUM.

Figura ſuperior monſtrat hepatis concavam partem, in qua, præter diverſos lobos, notantur in ſuperiore parte ligamentum ſuſpenſorium, in inferiore ad ſiniſtram intuentis manum vena umbilicalis, in medio veſica fellea cum ductibus atque particula diſciſſæ venæ, dum ramuli arteriarum, per ſuperficiem decurrentium, majores apparent, quam in convexa parte.

Figura inferior convexam partem oſtendit, in ſuperiore atque media ligamenta ſuſpenſorium, atque latum exhibentur; in inferiore vena umbilicalis, dum arteriolæ minores in membrana hepatis apparent, quam inſuperiore icone, ita ut propter numerum atque tenuitatem vix ad normam ſpeciminis potuerint delineari.

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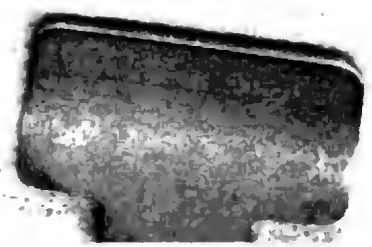

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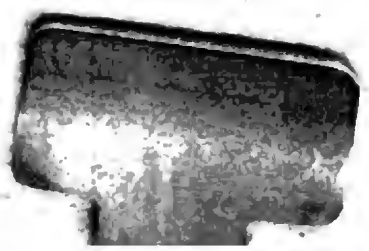

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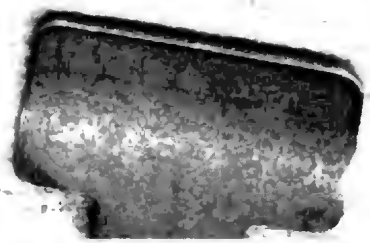
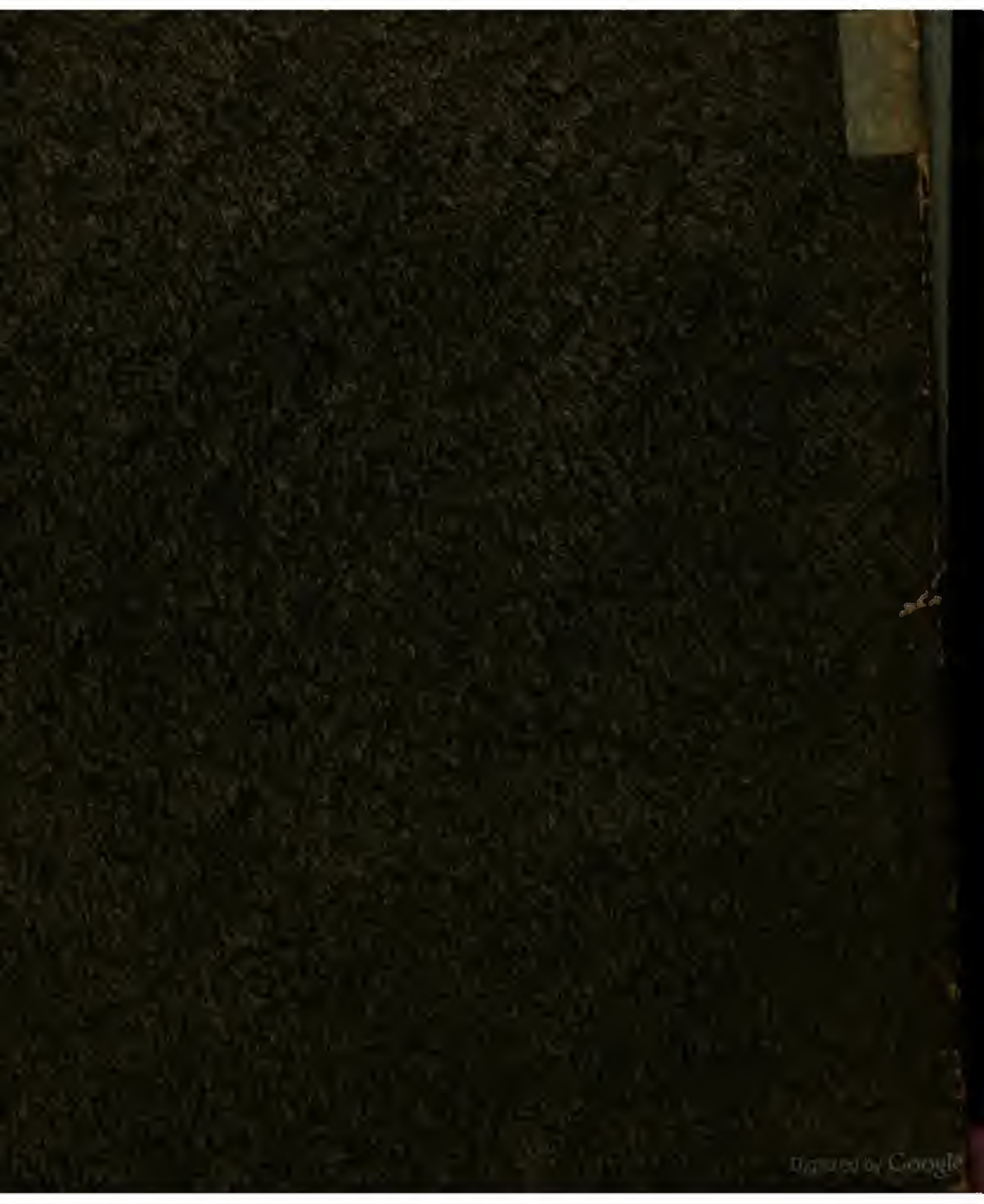
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